

THE HOLY SPIRIT.—NO. V.

positions of such uncommon power should be given to the public. And it is a matter that this is to be done. The proposed edition is to be about half new matter, never before published, including a most instructive and interesting Auto-biography. The whole will contain

to the learned, who might be able to refute its errors, but is insinuated into the minds of children in the most gradual, not to say imperceptible manner. In the language of the same individual,—"My heart bleeds to see the *master* authorizing, by his silence, in the Conversations, or by his *children*, the false answers of ignorant, confiding *childhood*, and then rejecting or perverting the true ones.—He perverts the Bible, under pretence of spiritualizing it. He degrades Christ to the level of man, and raises unregenerate man to the level of Christ. Each, it seems, according to him, can become the "Son of God" and the "Holy Spirit

testimony does he bear? He regards him as the chief among ten thousand, and as altogether lovely; as Creator, King, Redeemer; and when he speaks of him with a full heart, he testifies to the whole world of the excellency of his Lord. "Is it not he who sought me when a stranger, reclaimed me from the degradation and ruin of sin, touched my heart with true penitence, opened my eyes to my danger, and pointed me to his cross for relief? Did he not whisper peace to my perturbed bosom, and subdue the fierceness of an envenomed conscience? When trembling on the verge of hell, did he not pluck me as a brand from the burning? Am I not an heir

regarded as hopeless; or, let it not be regarded with scorn, but with tender pity, and with an affection that will suffer much in the attempt to rescue them as brands from the burning.—*Presbyterian.*

"ONE THING THOU LACKEST"

One thing! only lacking one thing! How happy, some may be disposed to say, how happy the man who lacks only one thing. Perhaps not: the one thing may be the chief thing, without which the symmetry of the character may be ruined, if not the soul itself lost. The connexion in which the blessed Saviour himself, it would seem

Such illustrations might be multiplied; they might be drawn from both sexes, all ages, and every condition of life, in proof that the most estimable character, and the fairest prospect of usefulness, are often marred by lacking a single qualification. If a good character may be thus injured by a single defect, how worthless, may how poisonous to society, the character which has not a single redeeming trait.—*H.*

[From "Chronicles of Life," by Mrs. C. B. Wilson.]

THE TRUANT HUSBAND.

Thus the first three years of their wedded life had passed—to him in fevered and restless pleasure, to her in blighted hope or mourning regret. But this night crowned the patient forbearance of the neglected Julia with its just reward, and gave the death blow to folly in the bosom of Danvers. Returning with disgust from the losses of the hazard table, her meekness and long suffering touched him to the soul; the film fell from his eyes, and Vice, in her own hideous deformity, stood unmasked before him.

This same minister having accomplished his business in Michigan, started on his return home. On the second day, he fell in company with two Baptist brethren likewise ministers of the gospel, with whom he had a partial acquaintance. They pursued their journey together for a day or two as much as their different modes of travelling would permit; at length, the Sabbath drew on; accordingly the two Baptist brethren put up at Ann Arundel, where they spent the Sabbath.

which was by land, he resolved that the Sabbath under no circumstances should be encroached upon during his progress. His course lay through Canada from Lewistown to Detroit. At this time this thoroughfare through the "Queen's dominion" was full of emigrants, all "wending their way to their different locations in the far west"—all bent intent to make what progress they could on the long and toilsome journey. For two or three days at the close of the week, this minister had for his low travellers some four or five families from Western New York and Pennsylvania who kept the neighborhood of each other for nearly an hour during the Sabbath.

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not afford the time to stop. On Monday morning the minister started with his horses, his family and himself greatly recruited by the rest of the Sabbath. His fellow travellers were now "a Sabbath day's journey" ahead, which could not be less than 30 or 35 miles, and he expected to see them no more. On Thursday of the same week, however, he overtook them trudging along, "with slow and solemn step." On enquiring how they got along, they complained that they were weary, that the travelling was bad, and their horses were so tattered out, that they feared they would never stand the journey through. The minister whipped up, drove by them, and when another day of rest returned, these Sabbath travelling families were probably half a day's drive in the rear, wondering why their progress was so slow.—*N.Y.O.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1841.

SOUTH AMERICA.

[From our Correspondent.]

BUENOS AYRES, DEC. 1, 1840.

Dear Sir,—I wrote you last from Monte Video. I now address you from this ancient metropolitan city of the Viceroy, at present the capital of the Argentine confederated provinces.

After suffering more than two and a half years of blockade, Buenos Ayres has recently been again thrown open to commerce. I landed but a few days since in the midst of rejoicings, at the reconciliation of the Government with the French—the consequent withdrawal of the fleet of the latter, and the re-establishment of a free and uninterrupted intercourse with other friendly nations.

The city presented quite a lively appearance upon the occasion, owing to the number of flags displayed, and other similar demonstrations of joy. Red being the favorite color of the government party, it is exhibited on gala and other days, by every one, in some article of dress, as a sign of fidelity to the administration.—Indeed so far is party spirit carried, that no citizen is considered safe without a badge of this sort.—A scarlet ribbon upon every hat bears a motto inscribed death upon the enemies of the opposing faction.

Governor Rosas, the present energetic Executive of this province, and the head of his party throughout the Republic, has, by the consent of the people, what are termed "Extraordinary Powers,"—certain qualifications which render him absolute.—For the safety of his government he has seen fit to resort to some severe measures, which have chiefly been directed against the families and friends of the revolutionizing party.—As this may not be the place to relate the excesses which have been committed, it will be sufficient to say, that much blood has been spilled in town by private and by public assassinations, and that by the Governor's decree, the entire inheritances of many enlightened, heretofore rich and respectable families, have been cut off and confiscated.

After one or two weeks of terror and indescribable suffering, the city has become tranquil and safe.—The elements of political dissension are not however, entirely settled, and there can plainly be discovered in the faces of many of the inhabitants a kind of distrust with regard to the future.—Two opposing armies in the interior are still contending for the mastery, and conflicting reports are daily reaching us of their doings.

The New-Englander, fresh from the home of his youth, filled with that liberty and liberality, which I think I may justly say, ennobles our country, can hardly conceive it possible that so much civil discord can exist among a people calling itself enlightened and republican. He draws comparisons between this and his own land—this people and his own, inquires, and is inquired of by his countrymen, "When will these wars and bickerings cease among the people of South America?" Many a discouraged one is ready to answer, *Never*; and perhaps, as a proof of the instability of the population, re-counts the number of revolutions and civil wars which have taken place within the last twenty years.—One attributes the constant dissensions to the want of intelligence on the part of the people; another, to the design and ambition of various party leaders;—another, to the direct judgment of the Almighty, for the wrongs committed against the Aborigines; another, to a necessary evil growing out of the anti-republican and unnatural union of a free and independent State, with a corrupt, light-extinguishing foreign church; another says, it is only the effervescence of liberty, a necessary process to purify a corrupt mass, and regrets that during so long a fermentation so many generations must be sacrificed, but cannot tell when the blessings of freedom and stability will be enjoyed.

For my own part, in looking for natural causes, I think parental source and origin are to be consulted as well as present characteristics, and during my leisure moments here on the banks of the majestic River Plate, I have often, in my mind's eye, placed side by side the poor, persecuted, but persevering and enlightened *Huguenot* or *Dissenter*, escaping with difficulty from his father-land, crossing the Atlantic in the little "Mayflower" or one of her consorts, seeking on an inhospitable coast, a place to worship God,—with the rich, pompous, Royal-Chartered adventurer, laden with implements of warfare, accompanied perhaps by a priest as avaricious as himself, hastening to the New World in some invincible vessel, to plunder and destroy, to enrich himself with gold, and offer up incense at the shrine of Mammon.

The one seeks to perpetuate *Truth*, the other to accumulate *treasure*. The one bears with him as his greatest prize the Book of Books—the Law of God,—his study by day, his pillow by night—his guide in prosperity, his support in adversity, and dying in the wilderness rejoices to leave so rich a legacy to his children.—The other cares not for Books, nor Laws of Divine Origin, but marching over blood and ruins of his fellow men, secures his sordid wealth, and dies, leaving his gold—his weapons and his priest. The descendants of one, with the Bible, have become rich, powerful, happy. The golden mines of Peru and Bolivia, with-out the Bible, have left the descendants of the other, poor, quarrelsome, and unhappy. Can any one doubt this? Some South American possibly may, should my letter ever come to his knowledge, but let him reflect and examine.

I am sorry to say, that among the common people of this country so far as I can learn, the Bible is still unknown, except perhaps from a few vulgar stories which the clergy have fabricated from some of its pages.—The Bible, with God's blessing to give the people its spirit, would certainly politically, and may I not say *spiritually* regenerate South America.

Yours, &c. N.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.—A tablet with the following inscription has been erected by the friends of the late Mr. Pearce, in the Circular Road Chapel, Calcutta. "Sacred to the memory of Rev. W. M. Pearce, eldest son of the Rev. S. Pearce, A. M. Birmingham; Founder of the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. Pastor of the native church in South Calcutta; and one of the first movers of native Female

Education in India. He possessed an intelligent mind, a correct judgment, a lively imagination, a cheerful disposition, versatility of talent, nobleness of sentiment, tenderness of affection, and energy of action, and employed all for the honor of religion; he believed in its distinguishing evangelical doctrines, exhibited both in public and private life, all its lovely virtues, and by vigorous co-operation with the good of every name, sought its universal extension, as the best means of promoting the glory of God, and the welfare of men. He was born at Birmingham the 14th of January, 1794; arrived in India the 26th of August, 1817; and died on the 17th of March, 1840. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. ii. 10.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Notice from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, for April, 1841.

KARENS.

Objections to receiving the Gospel.—"I cannot abandon the religion of my father and mother, grandfathers and grandmothers, through successive generations." "If I were not in debt, I would give more attention to the subject, but I am in the power of others, and cannot do as I otherwise would." "The chiefs say your religion is nothing, and I follow them." "I cannot become a Christian, for I cannot restrain myself when I become angry." Is not the heart of man the same, the world over?

Progress.—"It is pleasing," says Mr. Mason, "to see truth making its advances though slow, over the objections of the people. When we came here, the people were as wild as the beasts of the forest. The few however, that have been around us, have been subdued remarkably."

Karen character.—One of themselves remarked:—"The Karens are like a leaf on the stream below; when the tide comes in, the leaf is carried up stream, and when the tide turns, the leaf goes down stream." The same is the character of all men who for ages have groined under the yoke of oppression without hope of relief."

ASSAM.

The Nagas of the hill country, about two days journey from Jaipur, have built a bungalow for Mr. Bronson, into which he has removed his family.—To this he has added a large room of 20 feet square for a school room, and place of worship; the habits of the natives are such that it will require time, skill, and resolution to accustom them to the confinement and occupations of the school room; twenty scholars are now present at once, and Mrs. B. with an assistant, devotes all her time and strength to the school. Mr. B. is preparing several portions of Scripture in the language, and has commenced preaching and praying in Assamese.

The reasons for prosecuting this mission with vigor, are—1. The relations held by this country to Burmah and China; 2. The fact, that the people have yet adopted no form of religion, but are ready to do so; 3. The tide of commercial enterprise has begun to roll in this direction, and will never cease; 4. The people manifest an uncommon kind and favorable regard to the movement; and 5, numerous friends and donors have been unexpectedly raised up to forward the plan.

SIAM.

Four Chinese have been received by baptism into the fellowship of the church. The season was an interesting one. The presence of the Holy Spirit was felt. The little church now numbers more than the company of the Saviour's primitive disciples. Others are inquiring with solicitude. More laborers are demanded. The retrenchment drawn by the circumstances of the Board, has demanded a subscription for the school, from funds on the ground, to the amount of \$120. Of this \$36 were given by Prince Chau Fah—a precious encouragement to the missionaries. Some of the Siamese priests begin to manifest a more decided hostility to the truth than heretofore; but this is no more than might be expected—and is even less discouraging than confirmed apathy.

GUINEA.

Mr. Love's health continues very feeble, and disables him for a great amount of active labor. Apostles is an efficient assistant—he has been baptized—and proves himself to be a man of God. Twelve or fifteen intelligent Greeks in Corfu are searching the Scriptures, and the spirit of inquiry seems greatly on the increase.

WEST AFRICA.

Messrs. Fielding and Constantine, who left this country for Africa in Sept. last, maintained religious worship on board ship, as regularly as storms and sea sickness would permit, during a fifty-eight days passage—and the Lord bestowed his blessing. The second mate was made to feel his sinful and wretched condition. Governor Buchanan on their arrival at Monrovia treated them with the utmost kindness, and made them at home at his house.—They say, "We found him to be a pious Christian, as well as an amiable and intelligent man." They purpose remaining at Edina, till they become acclimated, and then proceed up the Niger. The eye affections of the heart. They pleaded earnestly for the reinforcement of the mission at Edina, by the addition of two laborers, which will prepare the way for its extension into the mountainous and healthy regions of the interior, inhabited by the Kpese people.

Mr. Crocker has been at the station five years, and has seen very little fruit of his labors, so that his heart has often sunk within him. At present his encouragements at his country station are somewhat greater—more people attend meeting, and some effect is visible on the manners and customs of the people. Mr. Day, pastor of the church at Edina, has removed to Berkeley, six or seven miles distant, where he has established a school of about 30 American and native children.

The receipts of the Board acknowledged in the present No. amount to \$1,089.35.

HOME MISSIONS.

"The Home Missionary" for April contains a strong appeal from a Western Man, in behalf of the West, and ought to be read by every man who would learn what the Lord would have him to do, in the matter of his country's regeneration. Two minute and heart-stirring reports of Revivals in Wisconsin and Michigan, we gave our readers last week. The Pastor's Journal, illustrates the grace of God in the remarkable conversion of a sceptic. Seventeen missionaries of the last year are mentioned as being re-appointed, and thirteen who were not in commission last year. The Western Agency at Geneva, \$1,088.81; of the Central Agency at Utica, \$602.62; of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society for 4-1-2 months \$2,641.63; beside \$100 from the church in Jacksonville, Ill.

The present No. closes the thirteenth volume of this highly important publication. We call it highly important, because it is the chief organ of communication between the infant churches of the West, and the parent churches of the East; and because it deserves to be relied upon as the most effective and simple-hearted Agent, in the employ of the A. H. M. S. It is an Agent also, that speaks to the eye as well as the ear, and speaks at all times when desired, and to none but willing

bearers. Our advice to all our readers is (not the less valuable either because gratuitous) to take this agent into their houses, and keep it there for frequent consultation, and lend it to their neighbors as occasion may require; for it lives without food, works without wages, and like the ark of God in the house of Obbedon, brings down the blessing of the Lord on all that a man hath.

INJURIES DONE TO CHRIST.

The great doctrines involved in the fact of "Christ crucified," have been in all ages assailed with bitterness and wrath. It is no new thing under the sun to hear them misrepresented and impugned as irrational, and dishonorable to God; nor to find them "rejected of men" as was their author, and aspersed as the sources of all the divisions that rend the church, and shake the world. Still, they live, and will continue to live, down to the great burning day. Their record is not more indelibly inscribed on the pages of Revelation, than on the tablets of the heart. Nothing can efface it, how much soever may be done to blot it.

It is not to be expected that religion will revive, and the triumphs of the cross be multiplied within the sight and hearing of the "adversaries," without calling forth their hostility, and leading them on to contest the ground they have hitherto considered as their own. We weep over their infatuation. We deplore their folly and rashness. They cannot overturn the Rock on which the church is built. It is the Rock of Ages. They must either fall on it, and be broken; or, it will fall on them and grind them to powder. We are led to these remarks by a sermon of Rev. Mr. Adams, of this city, just published, in which he deals most faithfully, at once with the truth of God, and those who contend earnestly against it. It is highly reasonable, and prepared in the lovely spirit and chaste style that so eminently distinguish every production of the author. It may be found at Tappan & Dennett's, 114 Washington street, where will also be found a third edition of Mr. A's. admirable letter to Mr. Gannet, on the Atonement, at the cost of \$5 only, the hundred.

IMMERSED.

Our kind brother of the Christian Watchman, has been "somewhat surprised and amused" at our use of the term "Immersed" instead of baptized, in our abstract of intelligence from the Baptist Missionary Magazine. Perhaps we owe an apology to him and to our readers generally, for substituting the one term for the other, used in the journal from which we abstracted, without giving a formal notice of the change. But we beg to assure him that we intended no disrespect to his denomination. We were simply obliged to suppose, that when the Baptists had withdrawn as a body from the American Bible Society on the ground that it would not sanction translations made on the same principles as our own—and when it required that the general term "baptize" should be translated by the limited term "immerse," in the languages of the East, they were of course desirous to have it so translated into our own language. We were not before aware that they consider "baptize" and "immerse," as synonymous in one respect, viz. as expressing an act; and differing in another, viz. as expressing the object and meaning of that act. Our error lies in the invincible dulness of our comprehension—if indeed, we be in error. To us it appears clear, that on the assumed principle of the "American and Foreign Bible Society," the Baptists ought to change their name for that of Immersionists, and their whole style of writing on the subject of Baptism. If Baptism is *Immersion*, will it so; if to baptize is to immerse, write it so. Things ought to be called by their right names. Why use an untranslated Greek term to express an act any more than the object of an act, when a simple English word expresses the whole meaning? It is not our object to injure the feelings of our Baptist or Immersionist brethren, by the use of terms offensive to them—far from this: we will always most cheerfully employ terms which they approve and honor, when speaking of them or their acts;—and supposed in the simplicity of our hearts that we were doing so, when we substituted immersed for baptized. As it proves we were mistaken, we shall be careful not to offend any more, but leave them to show the consistency of rejecting the terms Baptism and Baptize from their translations into Pagan languages, and demanding their continued use in our own language.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SYSTEM OF TEMPORAL RETRIBUTION, vindicated by various considerations, drawn from Scripture and observation. By Rev. Wm. T. Whistart, Minister of the Presbyterian church, Melbourne, N. S. W. pp. 76. 12mo. Halifax: J. W. Mackenzie. Boston: J. B. Dorr, 362 Washington street 1841.

If there be any who question the doctrine of "temporal retribution," in the sense of this author, their doubts will probably be put to flight by due attention to the abundant evidence of it here presented. The doctrine is rather illustrated however, than "vindicated" by Mr. W. Indeed it hardly admits of what may strictly be called "vindication"—for the consciousness of its existence in every man's bosom, and is expressed in a thousand various forms, by different individuals. We have some doubts too, as to the exact propriety of the term "retribution," when applied to men in a state of probation. The term "discipline," is better. True as it is, that men's sins commonly find them out in the present world, it is not equally true, that the design of such an arrangement of Providence is, to lead them to repentance? Are not the various instrumentalities, by which men are corrected for their iniquities, here mercifully appointed? And are the merciful appointments of God, acts of retributive justice? If so, how will Mr. W. prove, that all the judgments threatened in a future world, are not merciful appointments—designed to bring the sinner to repentance? It is presumed that he does not hold to a sentiment like this—but if he does not, it seems to us that his language is unguarded.

JACOB WRESTLING WITH THE ANGEL. By Rev. G. D. Krummacher. SOLOMON AND SHULAMITE, by F. W. Krummacher, D. D. pp. 328, 12mo. Translated from the German. New York: John S. Taylor. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, Tappan & Dennett. 1841.

Whether these two Krummachers are related to each other "by blood, or the will of man," is more than we presume to decide; but it is competent for us to say, that they sustain to each other a higher relation—that of "sons of God." There is a beautiful simplicity, a soul-touching ardor, and a fascinating vivacity, pervading this whole volume, which will powerfully commend it to the closest companionship of the tender hearted believer. Eleven sermons are devoted to the character of Jacob, and six to Solomon and the Shulamite. They are all designed portraits of Christian character; and though drawn in a style quite unlike that of Edwards and Bellamy, and according to our views, less faithful to the original in some points, yet in the main they are correct; and even their defects arise from the ardent and affectionate temperament of the authors, rather than from the obliquity of

their vision, or want of fidelity and skill in their execution. Every where, we see the spirit of Christ—compassionate, meek, bold, active and self-sacrificing; but yet, there is a deficiency of discrimination—a want of definiteness in their views of faith, or, what is not even quite so good as that—a leaning toward the peculiarities of Hervey, Hawke, and others of the same school.

MUSICAL REPORTER. No. 3. Saxton & Pierce, No. 131-12 Washington st. Boston.

The leading articles in this No. of a deservedly popular Musical periodical are—"Auber"—"Language of Music"—"Choir Music"—"Elementary Musical Instruction"—"Properties of Music"—"Concerts." Among these are interspersed several shorter articles of more or less value, forming a pleasant variety, adapted to the tastes of different readers. Eight pages are devoted to musical compositions. The work is published in fine style, and will probably secure an extensive patronage.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. Semi-Monthly. Vol. 2. No. 3. N. Y. Springfield, Vt. B. Brierly, Editor and Proprietor. March 1, 1841. pp. 16. 8vo.

Having already noticed this work, it is needless to say more of it—than, that it contains much valuable instruction on all-important topics—more perhaps than can be found in most periodicals of the day, made up of original communications. Our impression is, that it will interest the aged Christian more than the young—that is, if his eye be not "dim"—for the type is small, and for some reason less distinct than it ought to be. The size of it favors the subscriber rather than the Editor however, as it gives him a great amount of matter in a small space.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—The tenth No. of the second series of this invaluable Quarterly has been issued. Nor is it going beyond the simple truth to say, that with advancing years it exhibits increasing thought and beauty. It is forming a noble monument to the prevailing spirit of religious literature in our country, and drawing forth an amount of consecrated talent, that otherwise would be in danger of perpetual concealment, to the injury of the best interests of the American Zion.

The contents of this No. are, 1. The studies of an Orator; by Prof. S. G. Brown, Dartmouth College. 2. The A Priori argument for the Being of a God; by Prof. L. P. Hickok, Western Reserve College. 3. The Agency in Gethsemane; by Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D. York, Pa. 4. Preachers and Preaching; by Prof. H. T. Tappan, New-York. 5. The Bible and its Literature; by Rev. E. Robinson, D. D., Theol. Sem. New-York. 6. Remarks on the literary and ecclesiastical condition of Scotland. 7. The principle of emulation as a stimulus to academic study; by Pres. Lord, of Dartmouth Coll. 8. Examination of the doctrine of Perfection, as held by Rev. A. Mahan and others, (concluded) by Rev. Prof. Woods, Andover. 9. Review of Dr. Nordheimer's Critical Grammar of the Hebrew language, by Prof. Taylor Lewis, New-York University. 10. The intermediate place, by Rev. Dr. Pond, Bangor. 11. Review of Upham's Mental Philosophy. 12. Critical Notices.—13. Literary Intelligence.

It is gratifying to learn that a work of so much merit—learned, philosophical, calm and dignified, has become established in the favor of the Christian community, and acquired a character that promises to secure its permanency and remunerate its laborious editors. Like the gospel of God our Saviour, by whose side and in whose service it is employed, may it run, have free course and be glorified.

THE YALE LITERARY MAGAZINE.—This sweet bud of youthful promise, expands as the seasons roll on, and pours new fragrance upon the spirits of its readers. The fifth No. contains articles entitled, "Egypt three thousand years ago," "Lines to the memory of—" "Copper"—"The Past"—"Pontic, the Ottawa," "Stanzas"—"Poetic Fiction"—"Lamarine"—"Adventures in the Creek Campaign." Youthful efforts like some of these, give assurance that the coming generation, on the bustling stage of life, will not fall behind the most distinguished of those, whose literary labors do honor to the passing age.

ITEMS.

BENGAL AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in Calcutta, Nov. 20, and the Report read by Rev. Mr. Boaz. The health and lives of all the brethren in Calcutta have been mercifully preserved through the year. The number of native converts and catechumens has steadily increased; also the number of scholars, especially in the "Christian Institution." The orphan schools at all the stations furnish a highly hopeful branch of labor, and will doubtless prove nurseries for Christ. Persecution has been endured by some of the brethren for righteousness' sake, but with Christian patience and resignation. The lapses have been few, and the general aspect of the Mission such as to call for devout thanksgiving to God. The London Society has, in Northern India 14 European missionaries, and one East Indian; 12 native preachers and catechists; 25 heathen Sirkars and Pundits; 6 native churches; 1000 communicants and enquirers; 30 schools; 3000 scholars; 4 orphan establishments, and 3 infant schools.

HINDOSTANEE NEW TESTAMENT.—A new edition of the New Testament in Hindostanee has just been issued, consisting of 540 small duodecimo pages—a more compact form than it has ever appeared in before in this popular language. 3000 copies of the entire Testament have been struck off, beside 1000 copies of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. The missionaries who have performed this labor, gratefully acknowledge the generous aid they have received from their friends.

THE PAWNEES.—The Pawnee Indians number 6,244—but are entirely unimproved—dress exclusively in skins—manufacture no cloths, and have no agricultural implements. Singular as it is, they are said to be entirely free from the deleterious effects of intoxicating liquors. Their religious services are generally connected with animal gratification. They are extremely superstitious, and give ready credence to the impositions of jugglers. Their women perform all the labor of raising vegetables, dressing skins for tents and robes, building houses, preparing food—in short, they do every thing, but kill the buffalo. Prospects of usefulness among them are encouraging, as they know little of intoxicating liquors or papal mummies. The A. B. C. F. M. have a mission among them, which needs a reinforcement of laborers.

At the annual Foreign Missionary Society meeting of New York and Brooklyn a week or two since, Rev. Wm. Adams read the Secretary's Report, and W. W. Chester, Esq. the Treasurer's report; after which Rev. Dr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. gave an address on the subject of the education of a native ministry among the heathen; and he was followed by Rev. Mr. Meigs from Ceylon, Rev. Mr. Bingham from the Sandwich Islands, and Dr. Grant from the Northern mission, with appropriate addresses. It will readily be conceived, that the occasion was one of

great interest, as the New York Observer assures us it was.

The New Yorker, a secular paper, conducted with much intellectual force, gives its influence to sustain an enlightened public sentiment, condemning the play house as a source of moral desolation, and encouraging the introduction of the rational and profitable entertainment of Lyceums, for the benefit of the people.

A series of Temperance meetings was held in New York, week before last, numerously attended, and addressed with great effect by four reformed inebriates from Baltimore.

Ten or twelve foreign missionaries, now temporarily in this country, met a week or two since, with others of their Christian brethren, at the house of W. W. Chester, New York, for prayer and conference with Rev. Eli Smith and his wife previous to their departure for Syria. The evening was delightfully and profitably spent in calling upon God, and in the interchange of the sentiments of Christian and fraternal affection.

In the Province of New Brunswick, there are 370 places of public worship; of these 61 are Episcopal, 32 Presbyterian, 41 Methodist, 61 Baptist, 51 Roman Catholic, 21 other denominations.

Auxiliary Missionary Societies have been formed the last year on Raratonga, a South sea island, in the villages of Avarau, Aratonga, &c., whose contributions promise at no distant time to form no inconsiderable item in the financial report of the London Miss. Society.

A glorious work of God has refreshed the heart of the Missionary at Tukulu. Large numbers who were but lately unconcerned, immoral, and vicious, have been brought under their former practices, and become meek and humble followers of Christ. The work commenced the same evening at two villages ten miles distant from each other, and since that time has been gradually extending, till it has reached most of the settlements on the island, and includes all descriptions and ranks of people, high and low, old and young, blind and lame, the comparatively virtuous and the most wicked. Nearly all had previously been fully instructed in the doctrines of the gospel.

In consequence of the extinction of slavery in the West Indies, sugar factories are springing up in every direction in the East Indies, and the exports there the last year, are expected to equal one-fifth of the native home consumption of sugar.

ITEMS.—From the Friend of India.

SPIRIT OF THE MILD HINDOOS.—Some of the Hindoos are endeavoring to re-establish the persecuting tenets of the Hindoo Shaster, as the law of British India, and punish with the deprivation of all his property, ancestral or self-acquired, any man who may conscientiously forsake the Hindoo religion. The aim is, to prevent the spread of Christianity, and render abortive the labors of Christian missions! "Who art thou, O great mountain! before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain!" Such efforts will avail as little as did those a few years since to revive the rite of female immolation. The Christianization of India has commenced, nor can it be stayed by human energy or intrigue.

Babu Raj Krishna Dey, a young man, has recently died—one of the brightest ornaments of the Medical College—a man of science, and of so much feeling, as to have repudiated those doctrines of his native faith, by which humanity is outraged. As death approached, he expressed the strongest wish that his infant widow—a child of eleven years of age—should be given again in marriage, instead of being doomed to celibacy, or dangerous exposure for life. The wish was vain, unless the widow should renounce Hindooism. But it reflects great honor on him, and shows that the increase of science in India is generating among the youth of Bengal, impatience of the absurdities and inhumanities of Hindooism. "The system must fall at length by its own weight."

Within the last three years, the Natives of the Western Provinces of India, under British control, have expended more than two lakhs and a half of Rupees, or \$110,000 in the erection of temples, and other buildings giving permanency to idolatry—independently of sums ten-fold larger, expended in festivals. This far exceeds all the sums expended annually by all Christian societies, to introduce among them the pure light of divine truth.

More than half the districts in Bengal, and the Western provinces, are without a single Christian Missionary still, though forty-seven years have passed since the first Mission was planted there.

The Roman Catholics have three commodious places of worship in Calcutta, but are so divided among themselves, (notwithstanding the church boasts loudly that she is "one and indivisible,") that they cannot worship together—the Jesuits and the common Catholics—and the soldiers have applied to Government, to build a new chapel for them in Fort William.

The Medical College at Calcutta is advancing successfully in the education of its students, and drawing to it youth from various parts of the country, who when they return to their native districts carry with them not only medical skill, but the ennobling influence of the general education they have received. Assam has sent down six or eight of her youth for this purpose recently.

A new work is preparing in India, to be published in England, in four or six volumes royal octavo, to be entitled, "the Geography and Statistics of Asia, with special reference to India." It is to be furnished with suitable and correct maps—to be formed on the model of Humboldt, and to contain a great amount of information, practically important to the Missionary, the Merchant, and the Government Functionary. The Calcutta Christian Observer says, "We know that the work will be conducted not only with the highest scientific ability, but also with the soundest Christian wisdom."

A respectable and influential Hindoo of Calcutta, has lately published a work in defence of Hindooism, endeavoring to answer the objections generally brought forward against it by the Christians. Futile as such an attempt must prove, it indicates that the native mind is not wholly at ease amidst its superstitions and idolatries.

Three years since, a society for the acquisition of general knowledge was formed in Calcutta, by a number of young educated natives, most of them graduates and students of the Hindoo College.—They meet once a month. At each meeting one or two discourses are delivered, either in the English or Bengalee language. A selection of these has been published, which does great credit to their authors.

The Bengal and Agra Gazetteer, now in course of publication in Calcutta, is a work of higher value, and greater importance, in the opinion of "the Friend of India," than any before published. It will furnish information, at once accurate and extensive,

upon every topic connected with the multifarious interests of the government, and also a succinct yet comprehensive view of the empire at large. It is undertaken under the sanction of Lord Auckland, and will reflect honor on his administration. It will be comprised in two octavo volumes.

The first vessel from the Sandinan States entered Calcutta in Nov. last, conveying a large inventory of ornaments, &c., for altars of Catholic churches, and a great variety of religious prints.—The demand for them was immediate and very great. Crosses, Candlesticks and Bells, and a variety of Italian marbles were among them. An Italian Agency house has been established, for the reception and disposal of such numeraries among the Catholic population of India. An appropriate turn cargo for the Italian market, might be found among the idols that adorn the temples of Brama and Vishnoo!

A Dispensary was established at Simlah in 1838, which is designed to afford medical relief to the sick, in and around the station—is eligibly situated, and successful in its efforts to relieve distress. The Governor General is its patron, and it is supported by the subscriptions and donations of the liberally minded. Heathenism may well be astonished to find such institutions rising up in its midst.

A tract of 115 pages, entitled "A Narrative of Pilgrimages," has been written in Bengalee verse by a Christian convert, now in Calcutta with the Missionaries of the London Society. He was formerly a devoted Hindoo, who travelled as a Sanyassee to a number of the principal shrines of India. It is addressed to natives for the purpose of dissuading them of their confidence in the merit of pilgrimages, and the sanctity of their celebrated shrines, of which fifteen are enumerated.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

CONNECTICUT.—A letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated New Haven, April 2, says, "The religious interest continues here unabated. The number of hopeful converts in all the churches, is between two and three hundred. At Danbury, the work of the Lord has commenced—twelve or fifteen are rejoicing in hope. At Woodbridge, there are about thirty converts." Other letters state that between 30 and 40 students in Yale College are supposed to have given their hearts to the Savior.

MAINE.—The Revival in Edgecomb still continues progressive. We have seen extracts from a letter, written in that town, March 19th, which represent the meetings as very frequent, and new cases of conviction or hope are developed at every meeting. A somewhat extended list of names is given, of persons hopefully converted among the widows, friends and intimate acquaintances. And it would seem from the statements that very few indeed of the inhabitants are without some degree of interest in the subject. It is a state of things worthy of serious reflection of those churches which are bound in the bonds of a spiritual apathy. They may be brought to the conclusion, that "it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain down righteousness upon them."—*Mirror*.

ILLINOIS.—Gratifying religious intelligence is reaching us, says the *Evangelist* (Ill.) Register, from many portions of our land. Several places in Illinois are visited at the present time with showers of heavenly influence. A letter just received from Missouri reports revivals in West-Ely and Hannibal. In the former place upwards of thirty persons, and in the latter, more than forty are numbered among those who have passed from death unto life. The St. Louis Bulletin tells of an interesting state of religious feeling in some of the congregations in that city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Rev. Moses Kimball of Hopkinton, under date of March 23, says— "We are yet parting received 15 to our church, 17 by profession, 2 by baptism, and 1 by immersion. These are in part the fruits of a reviving influence enjoyed during the winter. It is worthy of notice that all but 3 of the 19 were baptized in infancy 55 were heads of families. Of 34 individuals received to the church by profession within a three months period, 12 were converts within a three months period more than two years, 41 were baptized in infancy. Ten children were consecrated to God in baptism yesterday. One means employed by the church, and which we think has been attended with very happy results in some respects, was a weekly prayer meeting of the church, on the afternoon of Thursday. This meeting has been well sustained to the present time. It seemed to be the means of reviving a goodly number of the church.—*Journal*.

VERMONT.—The Rev. N. Bishop, pastor of the church in Waterfield Centre, Vt., in his new year's sermon, gave a history of the four revivals which took place in that town, from 1

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RELIGION.

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perfect day."—S. S. Foster.

Rev. Samuel A. McEwen, of Concordville, N. Y.,
inform us, that a revival has been in progress at
that place for something like a month, in a gradual
yet solemn and impressive manner, that there have
been quite a number of hopeful conversions, and that
many others are thoughtful.

A very interesting revival has been in progress
at Westfield, Scott co., Ill. A letter dated Jan.
21st, says, "this is the 31st day in succession, that
we have been holding meetings with great interest.

I have had the happiness of seeing some of the
most ardent, for whom I have been praying for
years, converted to God. There have been about
40 hopeful conversions."

In Caterfield, Ontario co., N. Y., there have been
more than thirty recently received into the Con-
gregational Church. In Bristol, N. Y., also, about fifty
have recently united with the church. In both
places protracted meetings were held.

A letter to the Congregational Journal, states that
eighteen had been admitted to the church in Hop-
kinton, N. J., as the fruit of the revival in that
place.

In the Pearl Street church, in this city, the Rev.
Mr. Rowland's, we learn that there were received
on profession of their faith, on last Sabbath, twen-
ty-five members, and by certificate from other
churches, ten, in all thirty-five. There has been a
work of grace going on in that church for some
time past, of which the above mentioned, who uni-
on profession, are a part of the fruits.

Springfield, VT.—An interesting revival is now
in progress. Rev. Mr. Noble, writes us that "it
commenced in November last, and still continues
with unabated interest. Many are rejoicing in hope,
and others are inquiring what they shall do to be
saved. A deep and general seriousness seems to
permeate the community—and even the opposer is
compelled to acknowledge that 'God is here.'"
Since the commencement of the present year, 75
have been received into the communion of our
church—the first fruits of this glorious harvest."
[N. Y. Evangelist.]

MONTHLY CONCERT.

At the Monthly Concert in Park Street Church,
last Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Bingham of the
Sandwich Island Mission, made a statement respect-
ing the rise and progress of that mission. He com-
menced with a statement of the principle that
though the commandments, promises, and predictions
of God's word lead us to expect the conversion
of the heathen; yet we are not authorized to
expect it without the use of means; and these means
to be successful, must be accompanied by the influ-
ence of the Holy Spirit; hence the necessity of
united, fervent, and persevering prayer, to accom-
pany the means. These principles he proposed to
illustrate by the facts which he should state. He
began with the little church which, in 1819, was
organized in the sanctuary in which he was
speaking, (and which he hoped might long contin-
ue to send forth the Herald of light and salvation
to the heathen.) That little church, carrying in its
bosom the principles of the Gospel of Christ, and
in its island, the sacred volume, embarked on a voy-
age of 15,000 miles across the ocean, to a region of
total darkness; and after a voyage of nearly six
months, gazed upon the cloud-capped cliffs of the
volcanic mountains of Hawaii. There he was per-
mitted to preach a sermon from the delightful
theme, "The Isles shall wait for his law." That
prophecy is now regarded as faithful and inspired
history, with regard to the Sandwich Islands. God
had then already shined the deep foundations of
idolatry. For what reason, in the minds of those
who were the actors in its destruction, it is difficult
to decide. None is more obvious than that the dispa-
rate monarch, feeling his passions restrained by the
barriers which even the usages of idolatry placed
in the way of their indulgence, resolved to
break them down. But still, heathenism, dark-
ness, pollution, degradation, disorder, and death,
prevailed over the whole nation. Not a single heart
in mind was prepared for the reception of the gos-
pel. After the delivery of the sermon alluded to,
they coasted along the island, for some time, and
moored at the place where the king resided, cast
anchor, and made known their design. But their
message seemed like a dream or a fable. How could
these dark-minded people understand their object,
or appreciate their motives? How could they be-
lieve that men would come from a distant land,
solely for their good. They doubted the sincerity
of the missionaries. The monarch said, "If I al-
low these missionaries to dwell in my country, they
will not allow me to have but one wife." The
king had five wives. The prospect was dark, for
some time; but after eight days, the privilege of
residing there for a year was granted, provided
nothing should be done detrimental to the govern-
ment.

The missionaries endeavored at first to assist them
in acquiring useful knowledge; for religion they
did not desire—it was not relished by them, and the
preaching of the gospel they could not understand.
They began to teach them to read; for they had no
written language. They induced a few to attempt
acquiring the elements of the English language;
while they applied themselves diligently to the study
of the native language, so that in less than two
years, they began to print books in it. They first
gave them little elementary book, containing spell-
ing, and writing; and so much were they interest-
ed, that they in a great measure abandoned their
customary amusements, in order to devote their
time to these more interesting pursuits; and it was
shortly said that the missionaries had abolished
their innocent amusements. To illustrate this, he
related the manner in which the attention of Kai-
maha was arrested, when she immediately laid
aside her curbs, and devoted herself to learning to
read. He followed up her history, and traced the
progress of light in her mind, till she became a sub-
ject of renewing grace, and united with the church,
and alluded to her great influence in favor of re-
form, so long as she lived.

During this period, they labored at preaching the
Gospel, and teaching the natives Christian morality.
They found great difficulty, however, in making
them understand that God had a claim on them for
one day in seven. At one time the king wished to
send out some vessels on the Sabbath. He went
thence and expostulated with him, endeavoring to
persuade him to wait till the Sabbath was passed.
The king replied, "I shall eat my pleasure. I shall
eat the vessels; I shall dance and amuse myself as
I please." He continued to watch over him. He
saw sometimes listen; and sometimes attend to
instruction. But often he indulged in the grossest
intemperance. At one time, he followed him at
midnight, for the purpose of warning him of the
dangers which surrounded him. He entreated him
to repent, and reform, immediately. He replied—"I
cannot—I am so wicked, I cannot repent immedi-
ately. I am unwilling to repent, if God will give
me five years. I have made a compromise with
God, that if he will give me five years, then I will
be a sinner. Then, if I am right, well; if not,
he will send me to the place of destruction." But
he showed the imminent danger of delaying re-
pentance, for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures
of sin. He finished his course in about two thirds of
the time he had set. This fact has been a powerful
argument in the mouths of thousands of Sandwich Is-
landers in favor of immediate repentance

Mr. Bingham proceeded to describe the process
by which the minds of the people were gradually
prepared, and the truth made to bear upon them.
The missionaries relied chiefly upon the power of
the word of God; hence they set themselves to the
work of translation; and as often as they finished,
it was printed and circulated. This was eagerly
read, and large portions committed to memory. At
length, they published a little annual, containing
365 verses of continuous Scripture, arranged so as
to give one verse for every day; and these were
used in the Sabbath school, so that all were engaged
on the same verse each day. This was much
sought after.

Mr. Bingham now presented a copy of the Sand-
wich Islands Bible, printed and bound, in a be-
coming style, by the natives; from which he read
a portion of the nineteenth Psalm, Rev. Mr. Adams
reading alternately the parallel passages; which
produced a deep sensation in the audience. After
prayer, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. B. read some pieces
written by the natives in their own language,
to show the estimation in which they hold the sac-
red volume, as well as their readiness at composition.
One of these was a paragraph from an ode ad-
dressed to the sacred volume, by one of the pupils
of the Seminary. The translation which he
gave is as follows:

Obdurate Bible! glorious and distinguished treasure!
There is no other treasure like unto this sacred word—
It is an everlasting treasure for the people of God.
Another was a poem composed by one of the
oldest of the people, a woman who had been a wife
of one of the kings, at the time Cook visited the
Islands. It was suggested, on a visit to one of the
missionaries, on seeing a grape vine over the door,
and shrubs and flowers in the yard, and speaks of
Christ the true vine, and his people as the branches;
and distinctly brings out the necessity of spiritual
religion, and the cutting off of dead branches.
So far as we could judge from a translation, it seemed
full of the genuine spirit of poetry. These articles
were read from a small semi-monthly periodical,
about the size of the Youth's Companion, published
four years at the Sandwich Islands, a large por-
tion of which was written by natives. They are,
he said, very fond of writing. He alluded, in this
connection to the good influence of tracts, and
expressed his gratitude for the essential aid which
had been rendered to the mission by the American
Tract and Bible Societies.

He proceeded to describe the means employed to
enlighten the natives, which he said were the
means of God's appointment, which he also trusted
were accompanied by the united and fervent pray-
ers of Christians in this land, and inquired what
less we could have expected, than a great and glori-
ous revival? Such a Revival they had seen.
They had also seen the Sabbath more thoroughly
sanctified than in any other Christian land. They
had seen Christian marriage taking the place of the
loose and confused state of things which existed be-
fore, and this institution protected by wholesome
laws. They had seen temperance gaining a more
decisive advantage than in any other country.
When the chiefs, who were engaged in distilling
and vending ardent spirits, came to regard Chris-
tianity, they ceased the traffic and caused the fires
to be put out. When all had been put out, but
those belonging to the king, his remained. The
missionaries petitioned, and the chiefs and thou-
sands of the people petitioned, and at length he
yielded, and stopped his distillery. Thus the dis-
tilleries were all stopped, and a law passed prohib-
iting the importation of spirit, except in small quanti-
ties, under special certificate by government, for
medical or mechanical purposes. It was supposed
that temperance had gained a complete triumph,
till, with grief, they saw the liquid fire forced upon
them by a great and powerful nation. He believed,
however, that the sacred volume would act as
a most powerful barrier against intemperance, and
that the distilleries would not be soon revived.
And, said he, may we not hope that there is mag-
nanimity enough in Christian lands not to send
their surplus ardent spirits, for the destruction
of those islands?

The rights of the common people, he said, were
becoming far better understood, and defined, and
defended, than before Christianity was introduced.
Wholesome laws had been passed, which were re-
vised every year; and a faithful teacher, who re-
ceives his support from government, devotes him-
self to teaching their rulers moral and political sci-
ence, and political economy. The children of the
chiefs, also, are in a Christian school.
Many of the children, he said, give good evi-
dence of piety; and to illustrate this, he read a
deeply interesting letter he had received from a
little boy, written in a pure and energetic style, and
expressing the deepest conviction of sin, and full
of tender contrition, which produced a strong sen-
sation in the audience. The exercises were con-
cluded with Heber's Missionary hymn, Mr. Bing-
ham singing alternate stanzas in the Hawaiian lan-
guage, with great effect; and the benediction by
Rev. Dr. Jenks.

SEAMEN.—The health of the Rev. Mr. Diell, the
Seamen's Chaplain at the Sandwich Islands having
entirely failed, the Executive Committee of the
American Seamen's Friend Society have engaged
Mr. SAMUEL C. DAMON, a member of the Senior
Class at Andover Theological Seminary to take his
place, and he will be sent out at the first convenient
opportunity, probably in the course of a few months.
The American Seamen's Friend Society is arising
from its long depression, and bids fair now to take
its proper place, among the benevolent associations
of the day.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer British
Queen arrived at New York on Saturday night,
bringing London papers to the 10th March. She
was detained on her voyage by being compelled to
put into Halifax to repair her paddle-wheels and
obtain a supply of fuel.
The news brought by the Queen is not import-
ant, nor interesting, excepting that from China.
We give below such intelligence as is of any inter-
est.

The Admiral, with a considerable portion of the
squadron, arrived on the 20th of November at
Tongkoo. On the 21st Capt. Elliott proceeded in
the Queen steamer towards the Bogue forts, in or-
der to deliver a letter for Keshen. A boat was
sent off with a flag of truce flying, but it was fired
at by the Chinese from the forts. The boat re-
turned, and several shots were fired at the steamer,
one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown in-
to the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined
the squadron.

Capt. Elliott went subsequently to Macao, and
by some secret means contrived to send the letter.
An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag
of truce, which, after some delay, was assented to
by Keshen.

On the 26th of November preparations were
made for an attack on the Bogue forts, as Keshen
was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He,
however, made his public entry into Canton, hav-
ing taken care to give previous notice of his arrival
to the Admiral.

On the 29th Nov. the Admiral, on the ground of
serious indisposition from palpitation of the heart,
resigned the command of the expedition to the
Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed
for England on board the Volage.

The proceedings at Canton have since been
strange—Keshen, on the ground that the people
opposed to his going to communicate in per-
son with the outside barbarians, is said to have de-
clared he had no interview with them at Peiho,
and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with
Captain Elliott. Some efforts were made to liberate
Mr. Stanton, which were successful. Nothing
is known of the other prisoners.

Threats are stated to have been used by the
Commodore, whose nomination to the command
has been hailed by all the British at Macao, that
unless Keshen resigns his position in reality,
recourse would be had to hostilities. The
14th and 17th of December had been named as the
days for attack, but on the 13th Capt. Elliott went
to Macao, and told the merchants that the negotia-
tions were still open. Great anxiety is felt at Hong-
kong about the results, for while some pretend
that Keshen is sincere in his efforts to make peace,
others denie the fact, and stated that hostilities
would become imperative. A few days would de-
cide.

ENGLAND.—The case of M'Leod continued to
produce some sensation. The report of Mr. Picken's
on our Congress, reached London on the 8th of
March, and increased considerably the commotion.
Some of the papers comment in terms of strong dis-
approbation on the report. The matter was dis-
cussed in Parliament on the 5th of March, and
though some of the speakers talked of war, yet the
prevailing voice is still for peace; and as far as can
now be seen, there is no ground for believing that
the differences with England will not be amicably
adjusted. The London Times states that a squad-
ron of ten ships had been ordered to the American
coast, and that troops also had been ordered to Hal-
ifax. These, however, must be mere rumors.

The intelligence of the suspension of the Bank of
the United States seems to have been unexpected in
England. Shares fell in consequence of course.
Yet no serious embarrassment or interruption of
trade was anticipated.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—Just as our paper
was going to press, the Acadia arrived from Liver-
pool, bringing London dates to the 18th, and Liver-
pool to the 19th March, 10 days later than the dates
by the British Queen.

The Acadia has brought 73 passengers. She has
had a very rough passage, having experienced an
almost daily succession of gales and adverse weath-
er. She had exhausted her supply of coal when she
arrived at Halifax.

The news by this arrival is of a pacific character,
as regards the relations between England and this
country. The M'Leod affair, it is very manifest,
was not regarded as likely to hazard the peace of
the nations.

The intelligence from this country received in
London on the 16th March by the Columbia was
considered favorable to commercial interests, and
had a consequent effect in the rise of funds.

Parliament had been occupied at the last dates in
the discussion of the case of William Baines, who
has been imprisoned several months for refusing to
pay church-rates. A resolution, declaring that his
imprisonment was a violation of his rights of con-
science, and therefore impolitic, was lost, by a ma-
jority of 5.

There is no news of any importance from the
continent of Europe.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The community was thrown into mourning on
Tuesday morning, by the deeply afflictive intelli-
gence of the death of President HARRISON. Such
an event had indeed been expected for two or three
days, but on the whole it is a shock as sudden as it
is severe. His disease was bilious pleurisy. The
attack was severe, and in one single week number-
ed its victim with the dead. The President died
on Sunday morning last, at half past 12 o'clock.
The following circular, announcing the afflictive
event, was issued on Sunday, by the Heads of De-
partments:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.
AN all-wise Providence having suddenly removed
from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late
President of the United States, we have thought it
our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the ab-
sence of the Vice President from the Seat of Gov-
ernment, to make the afflicting bereavement known
to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House in this city, the
fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty
minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed,
like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so
melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing
that his death was the result of a long and un-
broken patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that
the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent de-
sire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the
preservation of its true principles. In death, as in
life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in
his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS ERING, Secretary of Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CLEVELAND, Attorney General.
J. VAN BUREN, Postmaster General.

The following particulars are communicated by
letters from Washington:—
"The long agony is over—the President of the
United States is dead; he died at half past 12
o'clock. His disease took an unfavorable change
last evening at 5 o'clock; his pulse becoming much
depressed, with gangrenous discharges, after which
time, no hope was entertained of his recovery.
In the course of the evening he became speech-
less. About this time he was asked by Dr. Hill if
he was aware of his situation; he signified that he
was. He then continued to sink very fast, up to
the time he expired.
His death was perfectly easy, without pain or
struggle, and no other indication of its immediate
approach, except a slightly audible respiration, when
he instantly died.
Exceeding and anxious interest was manifested
by every one at the awful event, which it was sup-
posed would soon happen, by the citizens and oth-
ers. Thousands of persons called during the eve-
ning, to make their enquiries.
In the apartment where he lay, besides his medi-
cal and personal attendants, was the Rev. Dr. Haw-
ley. In the room adjoining, was a number of the
President's friends and neighbors, who were wait-
ing the result with great anxiety. The moment
the President died, the Rev. Dr. Hawley entered the
apartment from the adjoining chamber, and an-
nounced that the President was in Heaven.
The event when announced, occasioned no little
anguish, particularly among the private family of
the late President. This will be heart-rending in-

telligence for Mrs. Harrison, who still remains at
North Bend.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, Chief Clerk of the De-
partment of State, was immediately despatched
after Mr. Tyler, the Vice President, upon whom,
by the provisions of the Constitution, the office of
President of the United States now devolves.

Thus, by an all-wise and mysterious Providence,
have the hopes of this nation, which have in a re-
markable degree been centered in a single individ-
ual, been suddenly cut off. What the political ef-
fect of this providence will be, it is not easy to de-
termine. The moral effect should be to admonish
us, in the most striking manner, that God has the
destinies of nations in his hand, and orders all
things according to the counsels of his own will.

A GREAT ROGUE.—It is particularly humiliat-
ing and painful to make record of wickedness in
high places; but as chroniclers of passing events we
have to state, that during the week past, an act of
villainy of a startling character has been perpetrat-
ed in New York, which leads one to doubt wheth-
er confidence should ever be placed in men—

Charles F. Mitchell, of Lockport, N. Y. a Member
of Congress, after spending some days at the Astor
House, left the city for Philadelphia, on Wednes-
day. The day previous to his leaving, he passed in
Wall street several checks, purporting to be drawn
by the Bank at Albany, N. Y., on the State Bank at
Albany. They were made payable to "Hon. Chas.
F. Mitchell, on order," and endorsed by him; and
amounted to about 1400 dollars. On being sent to
Albany they were discovered to be forgeries. On
Wednesday, as it appears, the honorable gentle-
man sold similar checks in Philadelphia to the amount
of nearly 3,000 dollars. This baseness of
conduct was followed up by as heartless a specu-
men of impudence, as can well be conceived of—

Mitchell wrote a letter for publication, to the Ed-
itor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in which he
indulges in considerable self-glorification on ac-
count of former honors, and political popular-
ity, and without manifesting any compunctions of
conscience, states that he shall elude justice at any
rate, having provided himself with "a pair of con-
taining friends," to blow out his brains in case of
arrest.

A LITTLE ROGUE.—The law office of David S.
Greenough, in State street, having been entered
several times within a few weeks, and sundry things
perpetrated, measures were taken to discover the
rogue. At first, money to the amount of 20 dollars
was taken; then eight pair of kid gloves; then a
counterfeit bill, books, cigars, &c. part of which
were marked, to entrap the thief. Constable Clapp
watched several nights, without success, till on
Sunday morning last, having left the office to go to
breakfast, he found on his return, that the office
had been entered by a false key, and that the inter-
ceptor was then inside. He waited till he came out,
and then made him his riser. The name of this
little rogue is George Douglas, said to be from New
Brunswick, and only 19 years of age. He has been
committed for trial.

THE ROBBER, Williamson, of whose arrest and
subsequent liberation in consequence of his bringing
to light the stolen goods of Davis, Palmer, & Co.
we gave an account in the last Recorder, has again
been taken, and is now in jail. He was taken on
complaint of Gilbert & Sons, but stands charged
also with the robbery of D. P. & Co's store.

Judge Thatcher of the Municipal Court, in char-
ging the Grand Jury on Monday, took occasion to
animadvert somewhat severely on the course of
Constable Clapp in liberating Williamson as he did
at first. The Judge is right in the main, but cir-
cumstances may make two sides to the question.

DRAW-SHOOPS IN BOSTON.—It could hardly be ex-
pected that this subject would be allowed to sleep
where the Mayor and Aldermen left it. A meeting
was held on Saturday evening last, of those oppos-
ed to licensing draw-shops, which was well attend-
ed. Resolutions were adopted, disapproving the
course pursued by the Mayor and Aldermen, in re-
fusing to call a meeting of the citizens to test the
popular wish on the subject. Several gentlemen
addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions.

A committee of twelve was chosen to endeavor to
persuade the Mayor and Aldermen to review their
decisions, and to hear argument on the subject.

MEETING-HOUSE CHURCH.—A case of assault
and battery, of a novel and amusing character, was
recently tried at Court, in Danbury, Conn. It
seems that Hezekiah Prince and Eliphalet Lyon,
both claimed the right to occupy a certain pew—
Eliphalet claimed only a portion, but Hezekiah, the
whole. Eliphalet was warned out in due form,
but persisted nevertheless, in an occasional occu-
pancy of the pew. Finding his commands unavailing,
Hezekiah put a lock upon the pew, and when he left
it, locked it up and put the key in his pocket. El-
iphalet, nothing daunted, even by this formidable
ejunctment, took an opportunity between two Sab-
baths, to unlock the pew door, and by means of a
padlock and chain, to lock it open, that he might
fasten the door back to the side of the pew; and He-
zekiah, on going into meeting, was of course sur-
prised to find the pew occupied by Mrs. Lyon, Elipha-
let's wife, her three daughters, and other young
Lions, to the number of eight in all. He succeed-
ed, by force of arms, in removing two of the small-
est of the family, and himself took a seat and re-
mained during the forenoon service. In the after-
noon, however, he came with a hammer and file,
and having severed the chain which held the door
open, he proceeded to lock up the pew again. Mrs.
Lyon being in it, having retained her seat, during
the intermission. Mrs. Lyon seized the chain which
Hezekiah held in his hand, and they commenced
see-sawing across the door, and for some time main-
tained an equal struggle. Eliphalet and two of his
daughters coming up however, they proceeded, by
"a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,"
in tearing the chain from Hezekiah's grasp, and in
tearing with it so much of his hand that he has since
lost the use of his fingers. And so the lions car-
ried the day; and the verdict of the Court was in
their favor.

Effects of Lightning.—At New Canaan, Conn.,
Thomas Mead, a shoemaker, while sitting in his
shop, was struck by lightning and badly hurt. His
lightning came down the stove pipe, tearing it to
pieces, and struck at his feet, splitting one of his
toes, and tearing the other nearly off. It is thought
that one of his legs will have to be amputated in
consequence of the wounds. The family who were
present, were stunned by the shock. The floor of
the house was partly torn up, and one of the sills
carried from its place.—Courier.

Blowing up.—Last week, a son of the Emerald
Isle left Dayton in a wagon, by the Union road.
He had a car on his head, and in the cap a half
pound of gunpowder done up in a paper. He light-
ed his pipe on the commencement of his journey,
and smoked along the road quite peacefully, until
he reached a place where he pulled off his cap, and
having deposited the pipe along with the powder,
replaced it upon his head. In a few minutes the
powder exploded, blew off the cap, singed nearly
all the hair off his head, and burned his forehead
and cheeks, most woefully.—Dayton, Ohio Journal.

ITEMS.

The Caledonia, which sailed on Thursday last
for Liverpool, took 46 passengers, 13 of whom were
for Halifax, and 33 for Liverpool. She also took
9300 letters, and 5000 packages of newspapers.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad was put in
operation 4 1/2 years ago. The net profits have
been 50 per cent, or over 13 per cent, per annum.
The steamboat Arkansas was sunk on the 10th
ult. on the Arkansas river. A total loss.

Paper is made in England of the pulp of Beet,
after the saccharine matter is extracted for making
sugar.

At the approaching extra session of Congress a
new speaker is of course to be chosen. The whigs
having the largest number of votes, will probably
elect Mr. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, as a
prominent candidate.

The Methodist meeting house, at Akron, Ohio,
was burnt down on the night of the 16th ult.

Between 30 and 40 persons were baptised on
Sunday, the 20th ult., in New Haven harbor, by
Elders Knapp and Teasdale, and nearly as many
on the Sabbath previous.

According to the late census, Virginia has been
almost at a stand for the last ten years. Her popu-
lation, which now, amounts to 1,231,441, has in-
creased but 20,438 since 1830. In the slave popu-
lation, there is now 447,207, there has been a de-
crease of 23,517.

The duties received at the Custom-house of Liver-
pool, in the year 1840, amounted to no less than
four millions seven hundred thousand pounds ster-
ling.

The city debt of St. Louis is about half a million
of dollars.

One watch set right will do to try many by; and
on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the
means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And
the same may be said of the example we individu-
ally set to those around us.

Dr. Johnson says to neglect at any time prepara-
tion for death, is to sleep on our post, a sleep—
but to omit it in old age is to sleep at an attack.

The Southern freshet has caused great devastat-
ion among the cattle. On one island in Oceonee
river, 700 were destroyed, and several persons have
lost 100 head each.

Two ladies were arrested in Baltimore, on Thurs-
day last, for shoplifting, from a dry goods store.
The residence of one of them was searched, and
goods of the best quality to the amount of \$300,
discovered secreted in various parts of the house.—
They were committed to prison.

